



### On Applying Point-Interval Logic to Criminal Forensics

(Student Paper)

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Command and Control Research and Technology Symposium

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#### **Outline**



- Formal Logic
- A Logic for Time
- Point-Interval Logic
- Point Graphs
- Temper Software Implementation of Point-Interval Formalism
- Applying Point-Interval Logic to London Bombing Data



### **Formal Logic**



- Logic is the "Art of Reasoning".
- Logic is used to make inferences based on the available information.
- Formal logic makes inferences based purely on the form of the content, without any understanding of the meaning of the content.
- Reasoning based just on the form is important because this means computers can do it.

All humans are mortal.

All Hullians are mortal.

Socrates is a human.

Therefore Socrates is mortal.

 $\forall x \ x \in h \to x \in m$ 

 $s \in h$ 

?



#### A Logic for Time



#### A logic for time will enable us to:

- Characterize time-sensitive attributes of a domain to be modeled
- Do temporal analysis of a domain, which will help us in developing a better understanding of the relationship between domain entities
- To identify Inconsistencies and anomalies

There are very few approaches that allow explicit representation of time and reasoning about it



### Allen's Interval Logic



 Allen introduced Interval Algebra as a framework for temporal reasoning. The algebra takes time intervals to be primitives.
 There are 13 possible relationships between a pair of intervals:

R = {before, meets, overlaps, starts, during, finishes, equals, after, met-by, started by, contains, finished by}

- A temporal relation is represented as 'Xi Cij Xj', where Cij  $\subseteq$  R, and Xi and Xj are intervals. The elements in the set Cij form a disjunctive temporal constraint on relationships between the two intervals.
- The problem of determining consistency in Allen's Interval Algebra is NP Complete.



#### **Point-Interval Logic**



Point-Interval Logic (PIL) is a Pointisable logic. It is a tractable subclass of Allen's interval logic.

Case I: X and Y both intervals with non-zero lengths X = [sx, ex], Y = [sy, ey] with sx < ex and sy < ey

<b>Before</b>	X	<	Y	ex < sy	sx x ex	sy y ey	
Meets	X	m	Y	ex = sy			X   Y
Overlaps	X	0	Y	sx < sy; sy <	ex; ex < ey	$X \rightarrow Y$	-1
Starts	X	s	Y	sx = sy; ex <	ey		Y Y
During	X	d	Y	sx > sy; ex <	ey	X   Y	4
Finishes	X	f	Y	sy < sx; ey =	ex		Y
Equals	X	=	Y	sx = sy; ex =	ey	X Y	



#### **Point-Interval Logic**



Case II: X and Y both points

$$X = [px]$$
 and  $Y = [py]$  with  $sx = ex = px$  and  $sy = ey = py$ 

Before 
$$X < Y$$
  $px < py$   $px = py$   $[X;Y]$ 

A point-point relation "less than or equal to" (≤) can be added to PIL without losing tractability.

Case III—X is a point and Y is an interval: X = [px] and Y = [sy, ey] with px = sx = ex and sy < ey

Before	X	<	Y	px < sy	X	<u>Y</u>
Starts	X	s	Y	px = sy		X Y
During	X	d	Y	sy < px < ey		XY
Finishes	X	f	Y	px = ey		Y X
Before	Y	<	X	ey < px	<b>—</b>	Y X •



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#### **Point-Interval Logic**



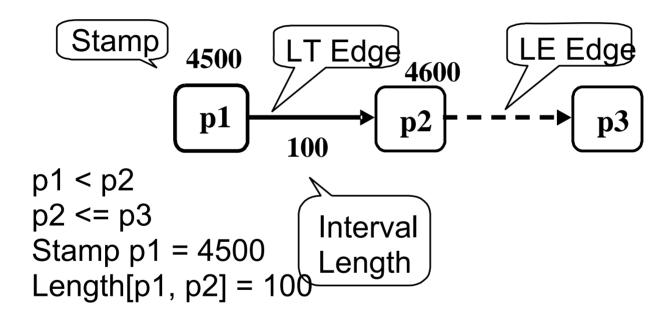
- **Quantitative Temporal Information** 
  - $d1 \le Length [X, Y] \le d2$
  - t1 ≤ Stamp [X] ≤ t2 where d1, d2, t1, and t2 are rational numbers, and X, Y are points

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### **Point Graphs**



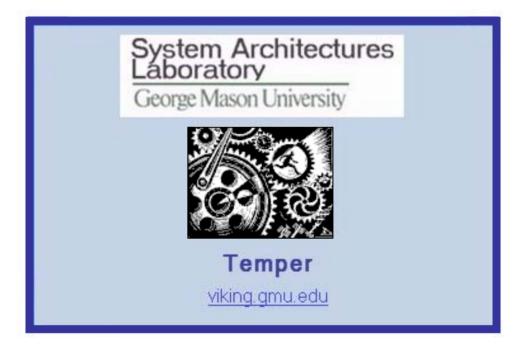


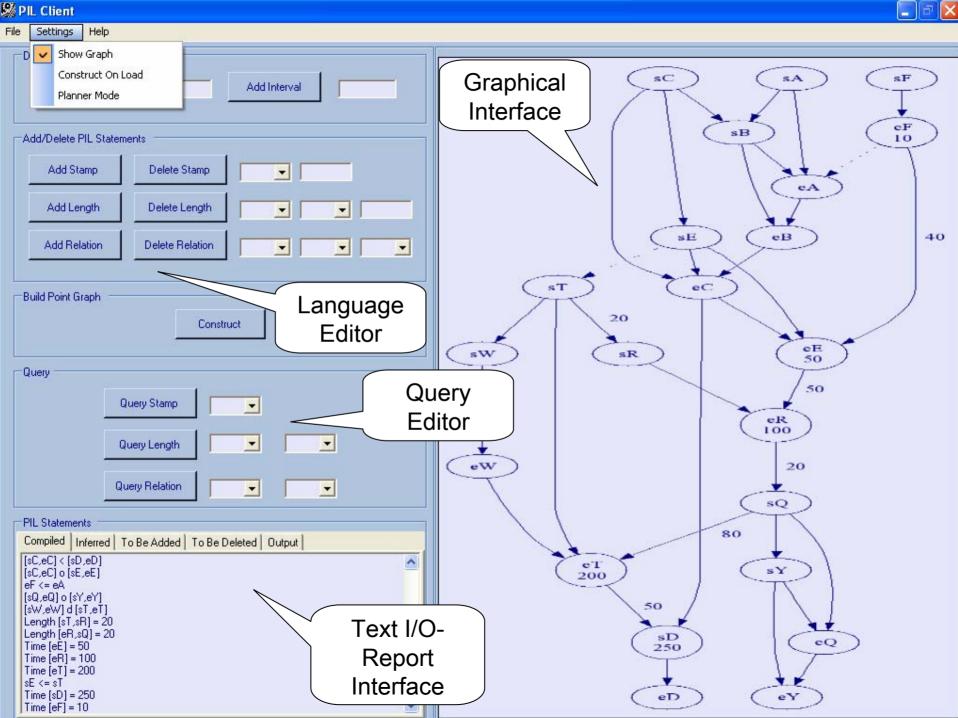
PIL Statements and the corresponding Point Graph



### **Temper**









#### **Modeling with Temper**

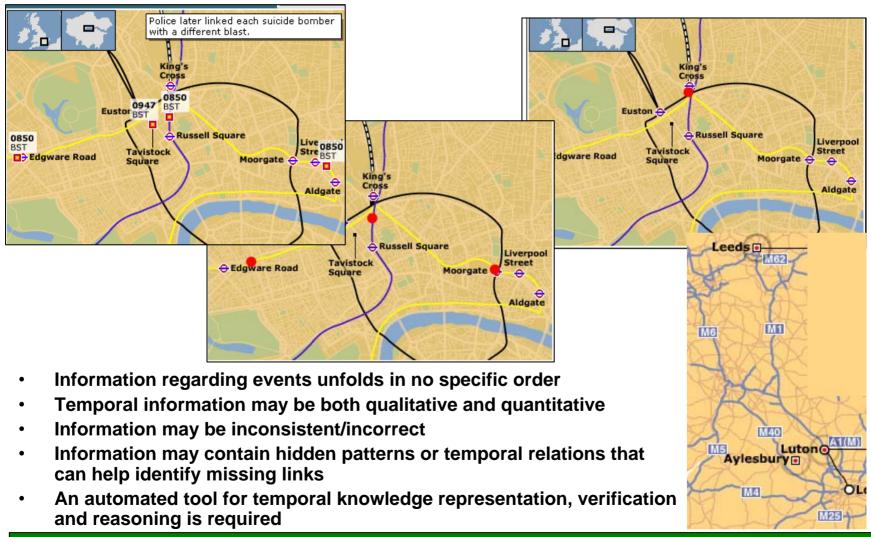


- Convert the available temporal information into statements in Point-Interval Logic.
- Input these statements to Temper using the language editor of Temper.
- Construct a Point Graph representation of the set of PIL statements.
- If the set of PIL statements is inconsistent then Temper will not able to construct the Point Graph representation.
- Temper will identify the subset of PIL statements causing the inconsistency.
- Remove the inconsistent statements.
- Once a consistent Point Graph has been constructed, it can be used to draw inferences.



#### **Application to Forensics**



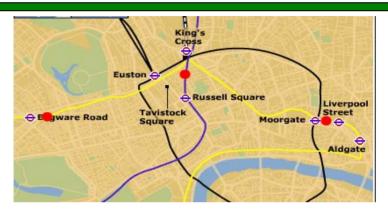




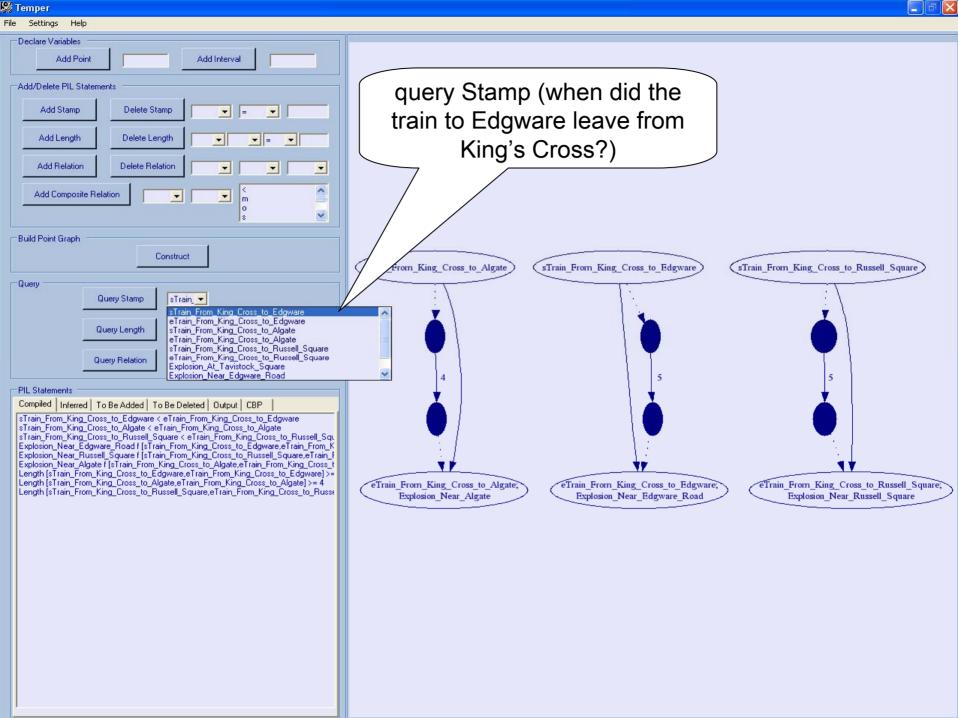
## **Example: London Bombing**

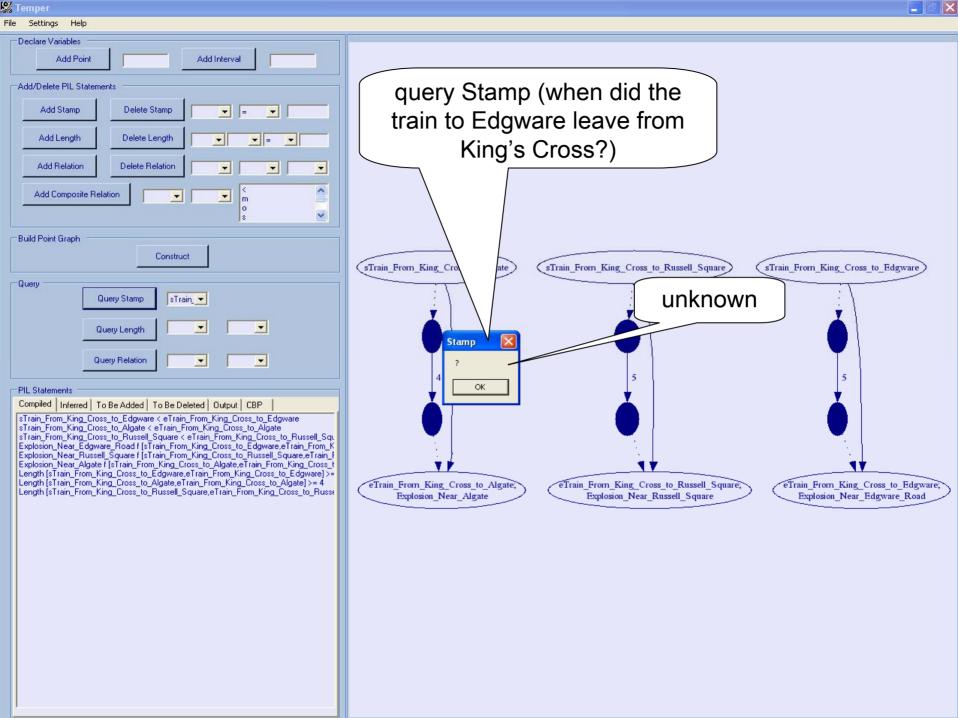


- There were four explosions in London.
- The sites of these explosions were: Travistock Square, Edgware Road, Aldgate and Russell Square.
- Three of these explosions (Edgware, Aldgate and Russell Square) were in trains.
- These trains left from King's Cross station. The journey of these trains ended in explosions.
- The time it takes a train from King's Cross to reach Edgware is at least 5 time units.
- The time it takes a train from King's Cross to reach Aldgate is at least 4 time units.
- The time it takes a train from King's Cross to reach Russell Square is at least 5 time units.



```
Interval Train King Cross to Edgware,
    Train King Cross to Aldgate,
    Train King Cross to Russell Sq
Point Explosion at Travistock Square,
    Explosion_near_Edgware,
    Explosion near Aldgate,
    Explosion near Russell Sq
Explosion near Edgware finish
    Train King Cross to Edgware
Explosion near Aldgate finish
    Train King Cross to Aldgate
Explosion near Russell Sq finish
    Train King Cross to Russell Sq
Length [Train King Cross to Edgware] >= 5
Length [Train_King_Cross_to_Aldgate ] >= 4
Length [Train_King_Cross_to_Russell_Sq] >= 5
```



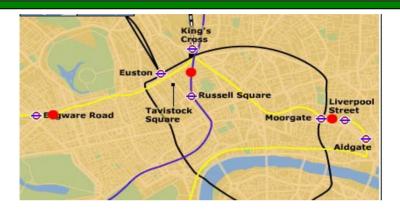




# Example: London Bombing (cont'd)



- The explosion near Edgware Road took place between time units 840 and 852.
- The explosion near Aldgate took place between time units 845 and 850.
- The explosion near Russell Square took place between time units 840 and 850.
- The explosion at Travistock
   Square took place between time units 945 and 955.

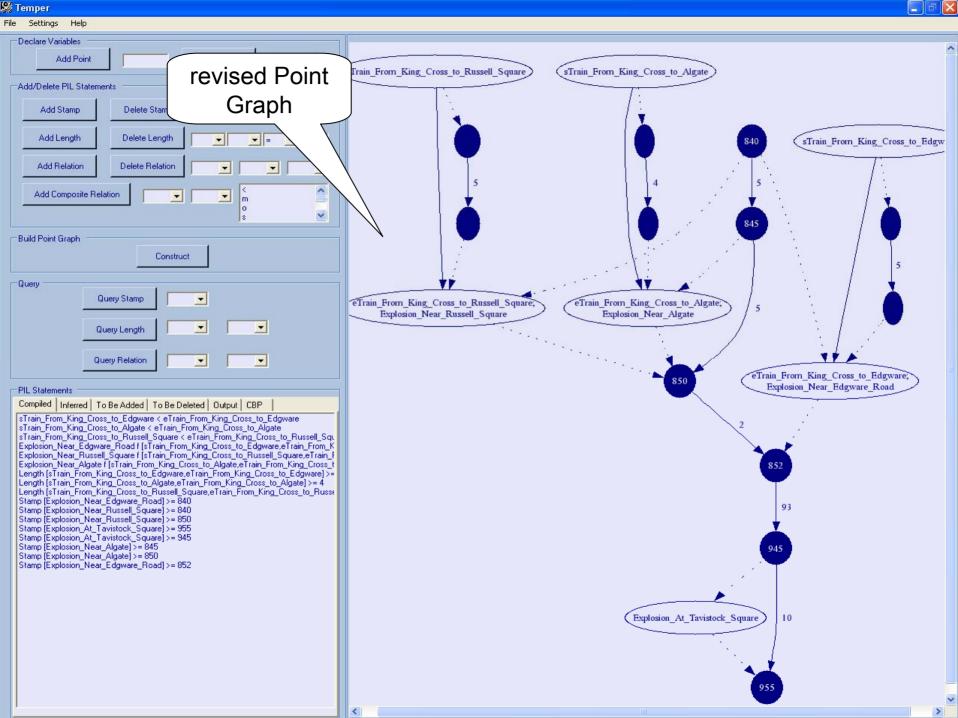


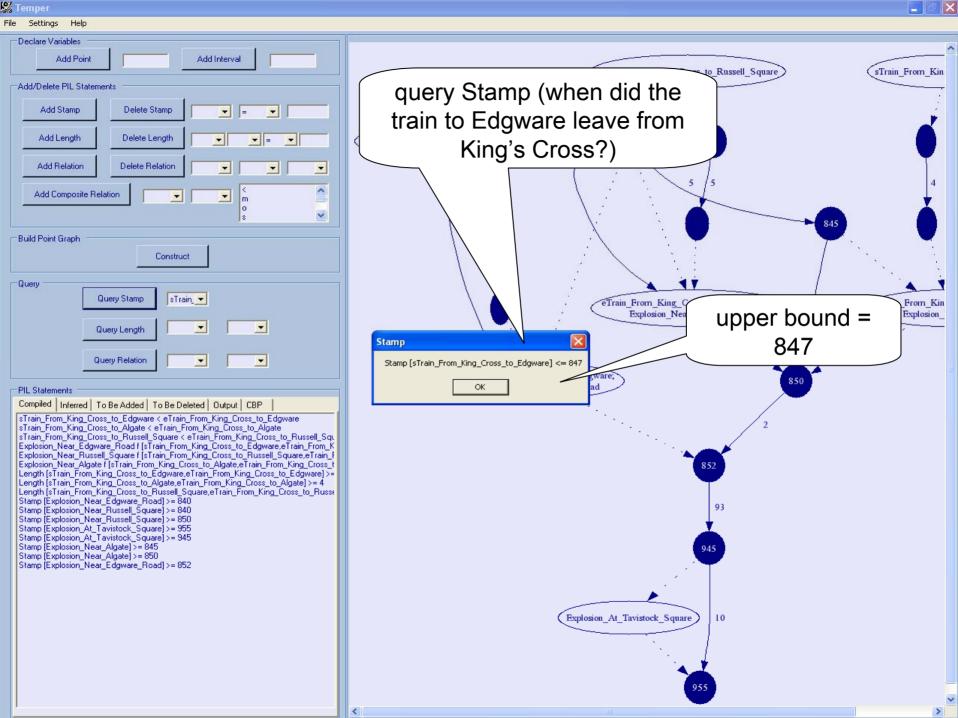
```
840 <= Stamp [Explosion_near_Edgware] <= 852
```

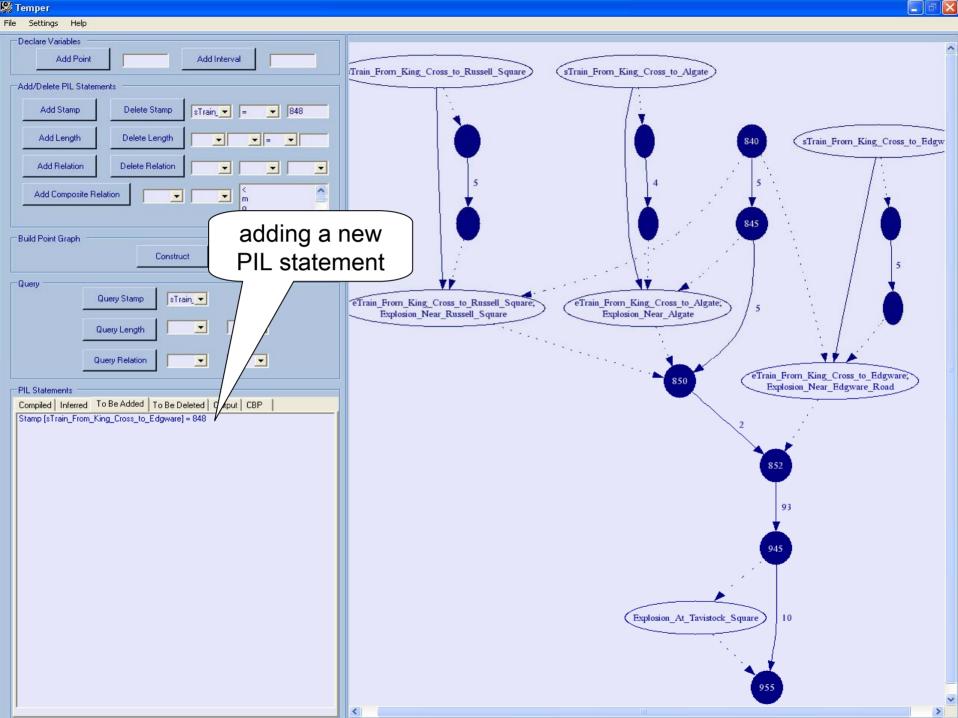
845 <= Stamp [Explosion\_near\_Aldgate] <= 850

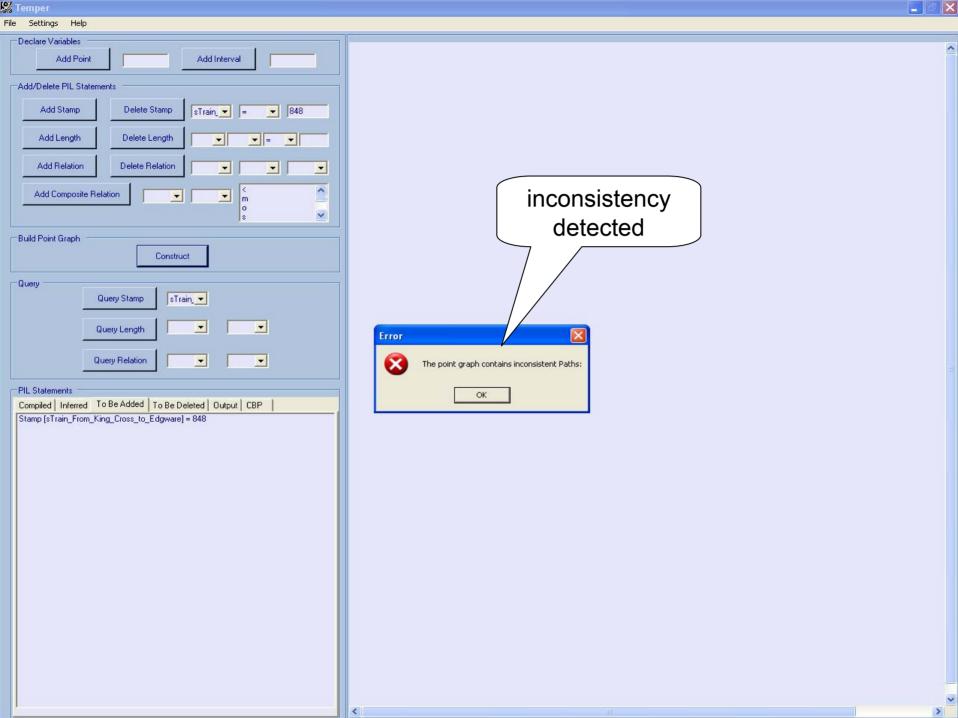
840 <= Stamp [Explosion near Russell Sq] <= 850

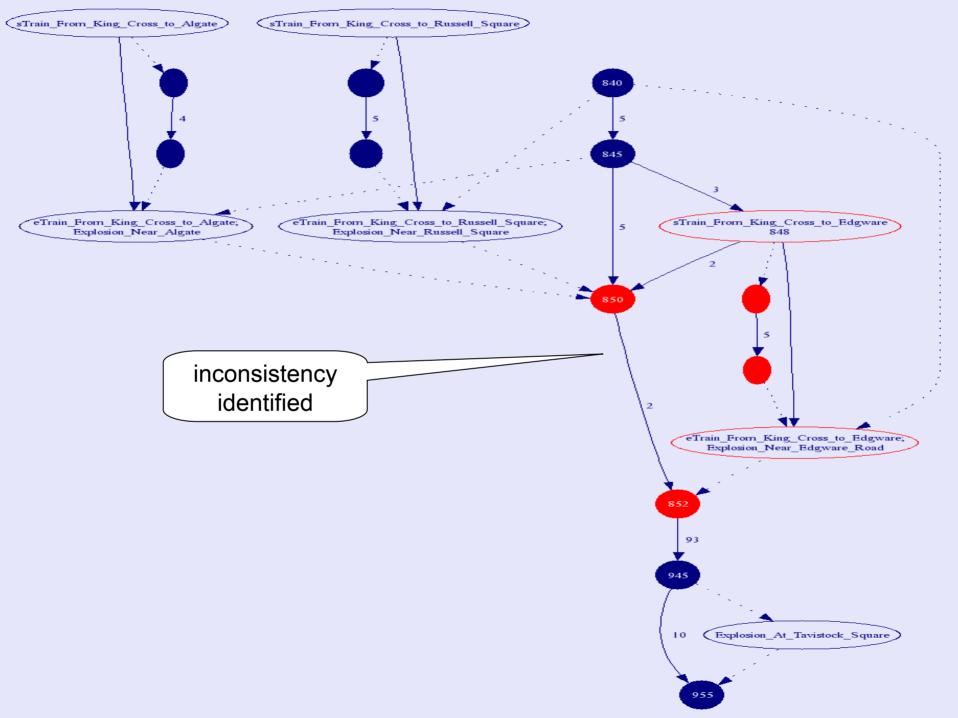
945 <= Stamp [Explosion\_at\_Travistock\_Square] <= 955

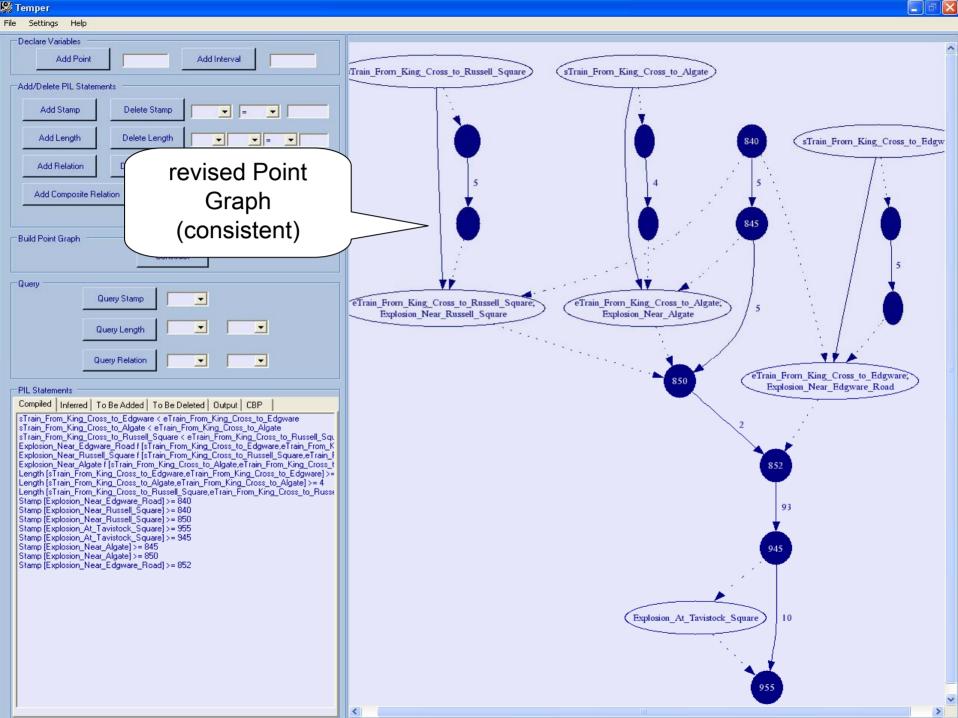












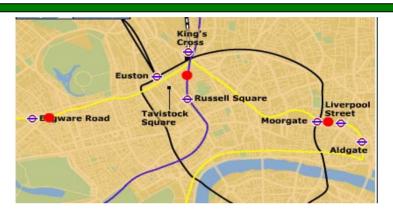


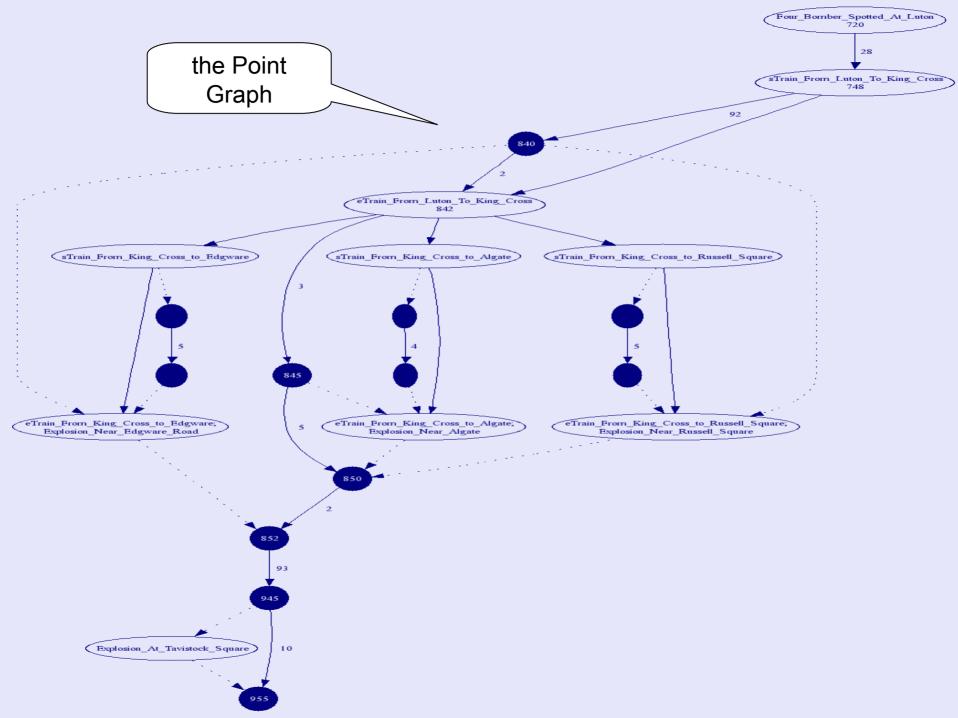
# Example: London Bombing (cont'd)



- The alleged four bombers spotted entering the Luton station at time unit 720.
- The next train from Luton to King's Cross left at 748 reaching King's Cross at 842.
- The three trains from King's Cross station in which the explosions took place, must have left King's Cross after the train from Luton reached King's Cross.









#### **Summary of Approach**



- Convert the available temporal information into statements in Point-Interval Logic.
- Input these statements to Temper using the language editor of Temper.
- Construct a Point Graph representation of the set of PIL statements.
- If the set of PIL statements is inconsistent then Temper will not able to construct the Point Graph representation.
- Temper will identify the subset of PIL statements causing the inconsistency.
- Remove the inconsistent statements.
- Once a consistent Point Graph has been constructed, it can be used to draw inferences.





#### **Questions?**